UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/22370
21 March 1991
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

IDENTICAL LETTERS DATED 21 MARCH 1991 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED RESPECTIVELY TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL AND THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I wish to refer to my letter dated 8 March 1991 transmitting to you a copy of Revolution Command Council decision No. 55 of 5 March 1991 concerning the implementation of paragraph 2 (a) of resolution 686 (1991).

I have the honour to transmit herewith a copy of issue No. 3345 of Al-Waqa'i' al-Iraqiyah, the Official Gazette of the Republic of Iraq, issued on 18 March 1991, in which is published Revolution Command Council decision No. 55 of 5 March 1991 concerning the implementation of paragraph 2 (a) of the above-mentioned Security Council resolution.

I request you to have this letter and its annex circulated as an official document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Abdul Amir AL-ANBARI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

READEX
FICHE

Annex

Al-Waqa'i' al-Iraqiyah

Official Gazette of the Republic of Iraq

No. 3345 | 2 Ramadan A.H. 1411 / 18 March A.D. 1991 | Thirty-third year

Decision No.: 55

Date of decision: 17 Sha'ban A.H. 1411
5 March A.D. 1991

In accordance with the acceptance by the Iraqi Government of Security Council resolution 686 (1991) and with its previous declarations regarding acceptance of the other Security Council resolutions, and pursuant to the provisions of article 42, paragraph (a), of the Constitution,

The Revolution Command Council has decided as follows:

1. All Revolution Command Council decisions subsequent to 2 August 1990 regarding Kuwait are null and void.

2. All laws, decisions, regulations, instructions, directives and measures arising from the decisions of the Council referred to in paragraph 1 above are abrogated and all the effects arising therefrom are nullified.

3. No text which is contrary to the provisions of this decision shall be operative.

4. This decision shall be published in the Official Gazette and shall take effect from 3 March 1991.

5. The competent ministries and authorities shall undertake the implementation of this decision.

Saddam HUSSEIN
President of the
Revolution Command Council

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/22371
21 March 1991
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

IDENTICAL LETTERS DATED 20 MARCH 1991 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED RESPECTIVELY TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL AND THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit herewith a letter dated 20 March 1991 from Mr. Tariq Aziz, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Iraq, concerning the infiltration of large numbers of armed groups into Iraq from a neighbouring State and their engagement in acts of widespread subversion, murder, destruction, arson and pillage in a number of Iraqi governorates.

We should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Dr. Abdul Amir AL-ANBARI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Annex

Letter dated 20 March 1991 from the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to draw your attention and the attention of the members of the international community to the fact that, immediately after the announcement of the cessation of military operations by the armed forces of the United States and its allies, large numbers of armed and organized groups infiltrated into the country from a neighbouring State, as already indicated in the address by the President of the Republic of 16 March 1991. These groups engaged in widespread acts of subversion, murder, destruction, arson and pillage in the governorates of Basra, Meisan, Dhi Qar, Qadisiya, Karbala, Najaf, Muthanna and Babil and the same thing happened a few days later in the governorates of Sulaimaniya, Irbil and Dohuk.

It is noteworthy that the neighbouring State from the territory of which these groups came has not concealed its sympathy, as expressed in statements by its officials, with the acts committed by these groups. These armed groups have engaged in widespread sabotage operations, including the destruction and pillage of hospitals, universities, schools, court-houses, food warehouses, official government offices, public utilities such as electricity and water supply and fire-fighting facilities and other public service institutions, as well as the large-scale destruction and pillage of houses, commercial establishments, vehicles and other private property.

The losses suffered by State institutions and citizens as a result of these deliberate criminal acts are estimated at very large amounts. Moreover, these criminal acts have created an extremely serious situation from the standpoint of the living conditions, health and welfare of several million Iraqi citizens who have already suffered greatly from the damage caused by the military operations, as indicated in the letter which I sent to you on 3 March 1991.

The purpose of this letter is to give you a general idea of the nature of the losses suffered by Iraq as a result of these deliberate acts of sabotage. We will subsequently be providing you with detailed information concerning these losses.

Accept, Sir, the assurances of our highest consideration.

(Signed) Tariq AZIZ
Deputy Prime Minister and
Minister for Foreign Affairs of
the Republic of Iraq

UNITED
NATIONS

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General Assembly Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/45/979
S/22372
21 March 1991

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-fifth session
Agenda items 35 and 153
THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST
IRAQI AGGRESSION AND THE CONTINUED OCCUPATION OF KUWAIT IN FLAGRANT VIOLATION OF THE CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-sixth year

Letter dated 20 March 1991 from the Permanent Representative of the Sudan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Upon instructions from my Government I have the honour to convey, with deep regret, that some Sudanese nationals resident in Kuwait are being subjected, among nationals of other countries, to atrocities, humiliation and inhuman harassment by irresponsible elements among the Kuwaiti people. The incidents reported showed that at least one Sudanese national was murdered in cold blood in one of the streets of Kuwait City before the eyes of his wife, who was later subjected to the most indecent and inhuman treatment. This incident was reported by the British paper The Independent on Sunday, 3 March 1991, as well as by other Arab and international mass media. Worse, a number of other similar incidents of killing and maltreatment of Sudanese in Kuwait were also reported to have occurred.

The Government of the Sudan hereby requests the Secretary-General and all relevant United Nations bodies to intervene with the Kuwaiti authorities in order to investigate and put an end to such heinous atrocities, which are now taking place in liberated Kuwait.

The will and determination the United Nations and its organs have exhibited in the process of liberating Kuwait should now continue and persist in order to protect, maintain and safeguard the human rights of each and every individual in that country, in conformity with the norms of international law and human rights.

Furthermore, the Sudan strongly hopes that the legitimate authorities of the State of Kuwait will expeditiously enforce law and order and assume their

responsibilities as regards the protection of Sudanese and other foreign nationals living in Kuwait and bring to justice those responsible for the said atrocities.

Prompt action by the Kuwaiti authorities in this direction will definitely improve the existing situation of inter-Arab relations and enhance the spirit of understanding, co-operation and mutual respect.

I should be grateful to you if the present letter could be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 35 and 153, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Joseph LAGU
Permanent Representative

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UNITED
NATIONS

General Assembly Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/45/980
S/22373
21 March 1991

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-fifth session
Agenda item 43
QUESTION OF CYPRUS

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-sixth year

Letter dated 20 March 1991 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to enclose herewith a letter dated 20 March 1991 addressed to you by His Excellency Osman Ertuğ, Representative of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus.

I should be grateful if the text of the present letter and its annex could be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 43, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mustafa AKŞIN
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

ANNEX

Letter dated 20 March 1991 from Mr. Osman Ertuğ
addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to bring to your kind attention a recent joint decision by Greece and the Greek Cypriot administration of Southern Cyprus to celebrate 1 April as a national holiday. This date marks the beginning of the violent activities of the Greek Cypriot terrorist organization EOKA in Cyprus aimed at annexing the island to Greece (ENOSIS).

I need not go into the details of EOKA's violent activities in Cyprus since 1955, aimed at eliminating anybody who stood in the way of their irredentist ambitions. These are well-known and well-documented facts. Suffice it to say that this terrorist organization, which caused untold bloodshed and suffering in the island since the mid-1950s, remained active throughout the 1960s and the 1970s. It was the offshoot of this organization, the notorious EOKA-B, that collaborated with the Greek Junta in staging the coup d'état of 15 July 1974, which brought the self-confessed killer, Nicos Sampson, to power. EOKA remains a potent force within the Greek Cypriot community even today and the best evidence that the "EOKA spirit" is alive on the Greek Cypriot side is the decision of Greece and the Greek Cypriot side to designate 1 April as an official holiday.

At a time when your representatives are continuing their contacts with the two sides with a view to achieving progress in the negotiating process within the framework of resolution 649 (1990), the Turkish Cypriot side regards this latest action by the Greek Cypriot side and Greece as a new manifestation of their longstanding hostility towards the Turkish Cypriot people and their continued lack of political will to reach accommodation with the Turkish Cypriots. Indeed, this new move reinforces our concern that the joint Greek and Greek Cypriot front has no interest whatsoever in working within the established framework and procedures towards reaching a settlement through negotiations as envisaged by Security Council resolution 649 (1990).

The Turkish Cypriot side, which has cooperated fully with you and has again displayed maximum flexibility, deeply regrets this decision of the Greek Cypriot leadership taken in conjunction with the Greek Government, as a new blow to prospects for better relations between the two peoples, and a clear contravention of paragraph 5 of resolution 649 (1990).

I should be grateful if the present letter were circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 43, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Osman ERTUĞ
Representative of the
Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus

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NATIONS

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General Assembly Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/46/120
S/22374
21 March 1991
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-sixth session
Items 35 and 46 of the
preliminary list*
THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST
IRAQI AGGRESSION AND THE CONTINUED
OCCUPATION OF KUWAIT IN FLAGRANT
VIOLATION OF THE CHARTER OF THE
UNITED NATIONS

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-sixth year

Letter dated 20 March 1991 from the Permanent Representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of the Damascus Declaration concerning coordination and cooperation between the Arab States, issued by the meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the States of the Gulf Cooperation Council and the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Arab Republic of Egypt and the Syrian Arab Republic, respectively, held at Damascus on 5 and 6 March 1991.

I would appreciate your circulating the present letter and its annex as a document of the General Assembly, under items 35 and 46 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Dia-Allah EL-FATTAL
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

* A/46/50.

Annex

Damascus Declaration concerning coordination and cooperation between the Arab States

The Arab States members of the Gulf Cooperation Council and the Arab Republic of Egypt and the Syrian Arab Republic, participating in the Damascus meeting on 19 and 20 Sha'ban A.H. 1411 (5 and 6 March A.D. 1991),

Proceeding from the feelings of brotherhood and solidarity which link them and which have been enhanced by a deep-rooted heritage of mutual support, solidarity, joint struggle, a deep sentiment of common hopes and challenges, congruity of goals and unity of destiny,

Promoting their capacities to shoulder their national responsibilities for advancing the Arab nation, serving its causes, safeguarding its security and realizing its joint interests,

Within the framework of strong adherence to the goals and principles enshrined in the charters and the resolutions of the League of Arab States, the Organization of the Islamic Conference and the United Nations,

Aware of the profound transformations taking place on the international arena, which place before the Arab nation enormous challenges whose confrontation requires the highest degrees of coordination and cooperation between the Arab States,

Reaffirming their position rejecting the aggressive approach and partiality for it, such as was witnessed during the aggression against and occupation of the State of Kuwait by the forces of the Iraqi regime, which was a blatant violation of all established Arab, Islamic and international principles and customs and flouted the concepts and achievements of joint Arab action at a time when the Arab nation needs, more than at any time in the past, to reunite and mobilize its capabilities in order to repel many unprecedented dangers,

Declaring also that they welcome the liberation of the State of Kuwait and the return of legitimacy to it; expressing their deep pain and sorrow at the plight to which the fraternal Kuwaiti people has been exposed as a result of the aggression of the Iraqi regime against it; expressing also their profound regret at the most repugnant forms of suffering to which the Iraqi people is exposed as a result of the indifference of the Iraqi leadership to its interests; and affirming in this connection their support for the Iraqi people in its trial and their undivided concern for the territorial integrity of Arab lands,

Hereby affirm their resolve to endeavour to give a new spirit to joint Arab action and to place fraternal cooperation between the members of the Arab family on firm foundations based on the following:

I. The principles of coordination and cooperation

Coordination and cooperation rest on the following bases:

1. Action in accordance with the Pact of the League of Arab States, the Charter of the United Nations and other Arab and international constituent instruments; respect for and promotion of historic and fraternal links and relations of good-neighbourliness; adherence to respect for territorial integrity, equal sovereignty of States, the non-admissibility of the acquisition of territory by force and non-intervention in the internal affairs of States; and adherence to the settlement of disputes by peaceful means.

2. An endeavour to build a new Arab system for promoting joint Arab action, taking such arrangements as may be agreed on by the participants as the basis on which it is possible to build in order to achieve that end and leaving the field open to the other Arab States to associate themselves with this Declaration in the light of the agreement of interests and goals.

3. An endeavour to enable the Arab nation to channel all its potentials to meet the challenges to which stability and security in the region are exposed and to achieve a just and comprehensive solution to the Arab-Israeli conflict and the question of Palestine on the basis of the Charter and relevant resolutions of the United Nations.

4. The promotion of economic cooperation between the participants as a means towards an economic grouping with the goal of achieving economic and social development.

5. Respect for the principle of the sovereignty of each Arab State over its natural and economic resources.

II. The goals of coordination and cooperation

1. In the political and security fields

(a) The participating parties consider that the current stage following the liberation of Kuwait from occupation by the forces of the Iraqi regime provides the best circumstances for confronting the other challenges and threats to which the region is exposed, first and foremost the challenges arising from the continuation of Israeli occupation of Arab territory and settlement of Jews there. The participating parties believe that the convening of an international peace conference under the auspices of the United Nations is the most appropriate framework for terminating Israeli occupation of Arab territory and guaranteeing the national rights of the Palestinian people on the basis of the relevant United Nations resolutions.

(b) The participants affirm their respect for the principles of the Pact of the League of Arab States, their commitment to the Joint Defence and Economic Cooperation Treaty between the States of the Arab League and their resolve to act together in order to guarantee the security and integrity of the Arab States.

Recalling, in particular, article 9 of the Pact of the League of Arab States, they consider that the presence of Egyptian and Syrian forces in the territory of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and of other Arab States in the Gulf region, in response to the desire expressed by their Governments and for the purpose of defending their territory, represents a nucleus for an Arab peace-keeping force designed to ensure the security and integrity of the Arab States in the Gulf region and a model for ensuring the effectiveness of the overall Arab security and defence system. The participants further affirm that their coordination and cooperation shall not be directed against any other party but may rather constitute a prologue to the opening of a dialogue with those Islamic and international parties which respect the higher interests of the Arab nation and abide by the established principles of international legitimacy, in particular those relating to respect for the sovereignty of States, non-intervention in internal affairs and the peaceful settlement of disputes.

(c) The participants shall endeavour to make of the Middle East region a zone free of all weapons of mass destruction, particularly nuclear weapons, and shall strive to achieve that goal through the competent international organs.

2. In the economic and cultural field

In keeping with the Pact of the League of Arab States, the Joint Defence and Economic Cooperation Treaty between the States of the Arab League and the other agreements governing joint Arab action, the participants shall endeavour:

(a) To strengthen the foundations of economic cooperation among the founding parties as a first step which may be built upon, together with other Arab States, with a view to expanding the fields of cooperation and its scope;

(b) To adopt such economic policies as will achieve balanced economic and social development as a preliminary step towards the establishment of an Arab economic community in order to confront existing challenges and to keep pace with developments arising out of the establishment of large-scale economic groupings in the world at large;

(c) To encourage the private sector in the Arab countries to participate in the economic and social development process by, inter alia, promoting contacts among Arab chambers of commerce, industry and agriculture and providing small- and medium-scale establishments with the opportunity to profit from the fruits of joint cooperation in a convenient and tangible manner;

(d) To strengthen the role of scientific research centres and facilitate contacts among them with a view to enabling them to undertake joint studies to achieve integration in all fields;

(e) To make use of human expertise and human resources in the field of cultural and media exchange, subject to account being taken of respect for the values and traditions of participating States and non-interference in their internal affairs.

3. Institutions of joint Arab action

Support for the League of Arab States in resisting all attempts to weaken or dismember it, and reaffirmation of commitment and adherence to the purposes and principles enshrined in the Pact of the League, together with the possible further development of the Pact by the addition thereto of annexes profiting from the results of the work of the Committee on the Amendment of the Pact, including the elaboration of a system for the settlement of disputes.

III. Organizational framework for coordination and cooperation

Coordination and cooperation among the founding parties for the achievement of the objectives indicated shall take place through meetings, to be hosted in rotation by each of the participants, at the level of ministers for foreign affairs and the utilization of experts and specialists to study the various aspects of cooperation with a view to reaching a new contractual modality for inter-Arab cooperation which will be open to all Arab States.

IV. General provisions

This Declaration was initialled at Damascus, in eight original copies in the Arab language, each copy being equally authentic, on 20 Sha'ban A.H. 1411, corresponding to 6 March A.D. 1991. This Declaration shall enter into force following acceptance by the principals, and the instruments indicating acceptance shall be deposited with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Syrian Arab Republic.

Rashid Bin Abdullah Al-Nuaimi
Minister for Foreign Affairs of the United Arab Emirates

Sheikh Mohammed Bin Mubarak Al-Khalifa
Minister for Foreign Affairs of Bahrain

Prince Saud Al-Faisal
Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

Yousef Bin Al-Alawi Bin Abdulla
Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Sultanate of Oman

Mubarak Ali Al-Khater
Minister for Foreign Affairs of Qatar

Sheikh Sabah Al-Ahmad Al-Sabah
Minister for Foreign Affairs of Kuwait

Esmat Abel Meguid
Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Arab Republic of Egypt

Farouk Al-Shara'
Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Syrian Arab Republic

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/22375
21 March 1991
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

IDENTICAL LETTERS DATED 21 MARCH 1991 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED RESPECTIVELY TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL AND THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Further to the letter dated 5 March 1991 from Mr. Tariq Aziz, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs, addressed to you, on instructions from my Government I have the honour to transmit to you herewith a list, in the Arabic and English languages, indicating in detail the standard gold coins, banknotes, monetary coins and other coins belonging to Kuwait which are in the possession of Iraq, and to assure you that we are ready to return them immediately in such manner as may be determined by the Security Council.

I should be grateful if you would kindly have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Abdul Amir AL-ANBARI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Annex

1. Standard Gold Bars

3,216 Bars

(Three thousand two hundred and sixteen standard gold bars)

2. Banknotes

Denomination	KD /fils
KD 20	21,248,940/000
KD 10	141,312,470/000
KD 5	2,053,735/000
KD 1	71,685/000
KD 1/2	3,586,112/000
KD 1/4	3,679,201/000
Total	171,952,143/000

(Only one hundred and seventy-one million, nine hundred and fifty-two thousand, one hundred and forty-three Kuwaiti dinars)

3. Monetary coins

Denomination	KD /fils
100 fils	167,954/400
50 fils	74,118/650
20 fils	42,238/440
10 fils	47,855/540
5 fils	10,904/205
1 fils	6,376/717
Total	349,447/952

(Three hundred and forty-nine thousand four hundred and forty-seven Kuwaiti dinars and 952 fils)

	Details	Quantity
4.	5-dinar gold coins	1,007 coins
5.	Gold coins commemorating the twentieth National Day of the State of Kuwait	958 coins
6.	Gold coins commemorating the twenty-fifth National Day of the State of Kuwait	620 coins
7.	Gold coins issued on the occasion of the Fifth Islamic Summit Conference, held in Kuwait	177 coins
8.	Gold coins commemorating the beginning of the fifteenth century A.H.	874 coins
9.	Set of six gold coins of Kuwaiti legal tender (denominations: 1, 5, 10, 20, 50 and 100 fils)	1,584 sets
10.	Gold coins commemorating the twentieth anniversary of the Organization of the Islamic Conference	149 coins
11.	Set of four gold coins commemorating the following: twentieth National Day, start of the fifteenth century A.H., holding of the Fifth Islamic Summit Conference, twenty-fifth anniversary of the first issue of Kuwaiti currency	139 sets
12.	Set of eight coins (four gold and four silver coins) commemorating the four occasions specified in item 11 above	109 sets
13.	Gold coins commemorating the fifteenth National Day of the State of Kuwait	9,359 coins
14.	Silver coins commemorating the twentieth National Day of the State of Kuwait	7,798 coins
15.	Gold coins commemorating the twenty-fifth anniversary of the first issue of Kuwaiti money	1,439 coins
16.	Silver coins commemorating the Fifth Islamic Summit Conference, held in Kuwait	270 coins
17.	Silver coins commemorating the twentieth anniversary of the Organization of the Islamic Conference	149 coins

	Details	Quantity
18.	Silver coins commemorating the beginning of the fifteenth century A.H.	1,990 coins
19.	Set of six silver coins of Kuwaiti currency (denominations: 1, 5, 10, 20, 50 and 100 fils)	3,095 sets
20.	Set of four silver coins commemorating the occasions specified in item 11 above	9 sets
21.	Silver medallion showing the Central Bank of Kuwait building	164 medallions
22.	Bronze medallion showing the Central Bank of Kuwait building	197 medallions
23.	Bronze coin commemorating the fifteenth anniversary of the National Day of the State of Kuwait	3,544 coins
24.	Box containing gold and silver medallions, as per the letter attached thereto, being a trust belonging to the Council of Arab Ministers of Health	1 box
25.	Kuwaiti banknote plates and coin dies	11 boxes

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/22376
22 March 1991
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 22 MARCH 1991 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF KUWAIT TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

On instructions from my Government and further to our note dated 14 March 1991 concerning Kuwaiti prisoners of war and detainees, we wish to communicate the following:

From 2 August 1990 to 9 March 1991, Iraq did not permit the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) to register Kuwaiti prisoners of war and detainees. On 9 March Iraq for the first time permitted ICRC delegates to visit the camps of Kuwaiti prisoners and detainees and to interview them in private in order to register them. Such registration, however, was confined to the detention camps at Mosul and Tikrit.

As a result of this activity, up to 14 March ICRC transmitted to the Kuwaiti Government 2,305 prisoner cards and 424 detainee cards, i.e., a total of 2,729 cards. Kuwait agreed to receive all the Kuwaiti prisoners and detainees and to carry out a final check against the lists after the prisoners and detainees had been handed over.

Concerning the 1,181 Kuwaiti civilians who returned from the city of Basra on 8 March, it is clear that they were not registered or even visited by ICRC owing to the fact that, as stated above, the registration of prisoners and detainees did not begin until 9 March. The fact of the matter is that an agreement was reached between the Iraqi authorities and the ICRC delegates concerning the release of some civilians in the Basra area on that day at 10 o'clock in the morning, at which time the Kuwaiti Human Rights Committee was making the necessary arrangements for their transport and accommodation; the Iraqi authorities, however, released them in the city of Basra at 1 a.m. on 8 March and left them to wander aimlessly through the streets without any protection. Thus a large number of them walked great distances until, in pitiful condition, they reached points held by the allied forces on the Kuwaiti border. This took place without it being possible for the competent authorities to register them or ascertain their identity or nationality.

I request you to have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mohammed A. ABULHASAN
Permanent Representative

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General Assembly Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/45/982
S/22377
22 March 1991

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-fifth session
Agenda items 23, 35 and 153
QUESTION OF PALESTINE
THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST
IRAQI AGGRESSION AND THE CONTINUED OCCUPATION OF KUWAIT IN FLAGRANT VIOLATION OF THE CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-sixth year

Letter dated 20 March 1991 from the Permanent Representative of Japan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of a statement issued on 20 March 1991 by the Chief Cabinet Secretary of Japan on Japan's policy towards the Middle East in the short term (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would arrange to have the present letter and its annex circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 23, 35 and 153, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Yoshio HATANO
Ambassador Extraordinary
and Plenipotentiary
Permanent Representative of
Japan to the United Nations

ANNEX

Statement issued on 20 March 1991 by the Chief Cabinet Secretary of Japan on Japan's policy towards the Middle East in the short term

1. The Middle East is a region of vital importance to Japan and the international community as a whole, with respect to international peace and security as well as to stable energy supplies. It is extremely important for Japan to assume its proper share of responcibility for the stability and prosperity of the international community, and to participate in efforts to address the problems in the Middle East as well as the global questions raised by the Gulf crisis.

2. Japan needs to enhance mutual understanding with the countries in the Middle East, for example, by promoting the exchange of persons with these countries.

3. Policies towards the Middle East should be formulated based on the principle of respect for the wishes and initiatives of the nations in the region and in a way that will assist their efforts.

4. The Government of Japan will actively participate in the process of securing stability and prosperity in the Middle East and in the world.

Its current thinking and the measures it intends to take are as follows:

1. Security in the Middle East

(a) Should the United Nations set up a peace-keeping operation, Japan will explore how it might extend financial and other assistance to such United Nations activities, according to their modalities;

(b) Japan will promote political dialogue on issues relating to security in the Gulf with the Middle East States, the front-line States and major States outside the region;

(c) Japan will encourage the efforts of the Gulf States to attain regional stability through cooperation for their sound economic development.

2. Arms control and disarmament

(a) In the light of the experiences gained in the Gulf crisis, and with a view to enhancing transparency and openness in international transfers of conventional weapons, Japan will contribute, mainly within the framework of the United Nations, to activities to establish standards and rules, including a system of reporting to the United Nations. Japan will call upon the countries concerned to consider improving and strengthening their legal and administrative frameworks for voluntary restrictions on the export of conventional weapons;

(b) As regards the non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (nuclear, chemical and biological weapons), as well as missiles, Japan will endeavour to improve and strengthen the safeguard arrangements of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and international frameworks for controlling the export of materials and equipment for such weapons. Japan will also expedite the process towards an early conclusion of the convention banning chemical weapons;

(c) On global arms control and disarmament, Japan proposes that the United Nations hold a Conference on Disarmament in Japan. Japan will present its positive stance in this conference, as well as in the United Nations Disarmament Commission, and the Conference on Disarmament at Geneva.

3. Peace process in the Middle East

(a) Japan's basic position on this matter is the attainment of a just, lasting and comprehensive peace through

(i) Israel's withdrawal from all the occupied territories,

(ii) The recognition of the right to self-determination of the Palestinian people, including their right to establish an independent State, and

(iii) The recognition of Israel's right to exist, based on United Nations Security Council resolutions 242 (1967) and 338 (1973).

Upholding this position, Japan will strengthen political dialogue with the major parties and countries concerned and participate actively in international efforts to promote an effective peace process;

(b) In view of the plight of the Palestinian people in the occupied territories, Japan will take appropriate measures to help support them and will consider the provision of emergency food aid;

(c) Japan will further promote various types of exchange with Israel, including the exchange of eminent persons;

(d) Japan supports the holding of an international conference as a framework of negotiations for achieving peace in the Middle East.

4. Economic reconstruction

(a) The Government of Japan will promptly extend humanitarian assistance to Kuwait if Kuwaiti authorities so desire. As for humanitarian assistance to Iraq, due consideration should be given to the appeals of international organizations, and should be extended in concert with other countries.

(b) Reconstruction aid for Kuwait will be extended mainly in the field of technical cooperation. As for reconstruction aid for Iraq, Japan will carefully follow changes in the Iraqi regime.

(c) Assistance to countries both in and outside of the region whose economies have been adversely affected by the Gulf crisis will be extended as appropriate, mainly through bilateral aid.

5. Cooperation in the field of environment

(a) Japan will extend as much cooperation as possible for reversing the damages caused to the environment by oil spills and the burning of oil wells.

Japan has dispatched a team to survey the oil spill and other environmental pollution, in addition to the materials and equipment it already sent to the region to combat the oil spill. Local needs will be identified based on the results of the survey, and possible cooperation measures will be taken.

(b) Japan will consider ways to extend cooperation in response to the appeals of international organizations.

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/22378
22 March 1991

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 22 MARCH 1991 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF ISRAEL TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

Further to my note dated 21 March 1991 in reference to your note EOSG 681 of 6 March 1991, regarding Security Council resolution 681 of 20 December 1990 concerning the idea of convening a meeting of the high contracting parties to the Fourth Geneva Convention, I have the honour to request that this note, a copy of which is attached herewith, be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Yoram ARIDOR
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Annex

Note verbale dated 21 March 1991 from the Permanent Representative of Israel to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

The Permanent Representative of Israel to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and, in reference to his note EOSG 681 of 6 March 1991, regarding Security Council resolution 681 of 20 December 1990 concerning the idea of convening a meeting of the high contracting parties to the Fourth Geneva Convention, has the honour to communicate the following:

There is no precedent for such a meeting.

There is no basis in the Convention for convening such a meeting and the Convention makes no reference to such proposed actions.

The proposal to convene a conference of the high contracting parties to the Fourth Geneva Convention is an astonishing act of singling out Israel. In the course of the 40 years in which the Convention has been in effect, millions of innocent civilians have been killed in dozens of wars. The international community did not once see fit to convene the signatories of the Convention for any of the many deliberate and gross violations of the Convention.

Since the end of World War II, 20 million people have been killed and a further 60 million have been wounded, imprisoned, or forced to flee their homes or countries. Nine out of 10 of these victims were civilians. According to a special study of 36 major ongoing and active conflicts in 1988 and 1989, at least 5 million people have been killed in these conflicts and at least 32 million have been wounded, imprisoned, internally displaced or forced to become refugees. The contracting parties have never met to debate actions which amount to genuine breaches of the Geneva Conventions.

The unprecedented call to convene the contracting parties of the Convention is a dangerous move to politicize an international humanitarian law instrument and severely undermines its effectiveness. The proposed meeting would clearly politicize and could gravely harm any humanitarian work that would be unavoidably affected by such a politically motivated meeting.

Israel's reservation with respect to the formal application of the Convention vis-à-vis the territories is widely known, nevertheless Israel has undertaken to apply all the humanitarian provisions of the Convention on a de facto basis. In doing so and contrary to some of the contracting parties demanding the convening of the meeting, Israel cooperates fully with the International Committee of the Red Cross. Israel is in regular contact with the International Committee of the Red Cross personnel on an ongoing basis to enable them to fulfil their functions under the Fourth Geneva Convention.

The holding of such a meeting would constitute a subversion and abuse of the Geneva Conventions, that would, in the end, undermine rather than contribute to the goals of the Conventions and would surely have adverse impact on their future implementation.

In view of the above, Israel categorically objects to the idea of convening a meeting of the high contracting partess to the Fourth Geneva Convention.

UNITED
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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/22379
23 March 1991

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 22 MARCH 1991 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE
OF THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN TO THE UNITED NATIONS
ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

Upon instructions from my Government, and with reference to public statements made by a number of Iraqi officials and insinuations made in the letters addressed to Your Excellency from the Foreign Minister and Permanent Representative of Iraq, contained in Security Council documents S/22371 and S/22364 respectively, I have the honour to bring the following to your attention.

The Islamic Republic of Iran pursued vigorously an active policy of neutrality in the tragic conflict in the Persian Gulf, while taking every possible measure in order to bring the bloodshed and destruction of Iraq and the region to a speedy end and mitigate the suffering of the innocent people of Iraq. In this context, in addition to its intense diplomatic efforts, my Government, in coordination with the Security Council Sanctions Committee, has dispatched several shipments of humanitarian assistance including medicine and foodstuff to Iraq.

The Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran, in response to allegations of dubious character, has declared at the highest level that, in line with its Constitution, it does not seek to interfere in the internal affairs of Iraq, and has categorically rejected all such irresponsible allegations. Furthermore, in accordance with the same principles governing its foreign policy and consistent with the very strong and clear position it adopted against bombardment of civilian areas in Iraq by allied forces, the Islamic Republic of Iran cannot remain but alarmed at numerous reports of horrifying attacks by government forces against innocent civilians as well as reported desecration of holy shrines and prominent religious personalities. Such concerns are shared by Muslims all over the world, and by the international community in general.

I will be grateful if this letter were circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Kamal KHARRAZI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/22380
24 March 1991
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 23 MARCH 1991 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government and further to the letter which I addressed to you on 20 March 1991 concerning the continuing overflight of Iraqi territory by United States military aircraft, I have the honour to inform you that to date 81 formations have flown a total of 171 sorties. The operations have been concentrated in the areas of southern Baghdad, Al-Qadisiyah, eastern Baghdad, Al-Habbaniyah, Al-Ramadi, Tikrit, Kut, Karbala, Khanaqin and Al-Najaf. The formations flew at an altitude of between 3,000 and 7,500 metres at a speed of 720 kilometres per hour. In addition, United States military aircraft shot down two PC-9 aircraft in northern Iraq.

I should be grateful if you would arrange for this letter to be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Abdul Amir AL-ANBARI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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General Assembly Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/45/983
S/22381
25 March 1991

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-fifth session
Agenda item 43
QUESTION OF CYPRUS

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-sixth year

Letter dated 22 March 1991 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to enclose herewith a letter dated 22 March 1991 addressed to you by His Excellency Osman Ertuğ, Representative of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus.

I should be grateful if the text of the present letter and its annex would be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 43, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mustafa AKSIN
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

ANNEX

Letter dated 22 March 1991 from Mr. Osman Ertuğ
to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to refer to the letter dated 14 March 1991 addressed to Your Excellency by Mr. Petros Eftychiou, the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Greek Cypriots at the United Nations, which has been circulated as document A/45/976-S/22352.

While not intending to dwell on each of the unfounded allegations made in that letter, for they do not really merit a reply, I wish to refer to two particular points contained in the letter.

Firstly, I wish to point out that Mr. Eftychiou's description of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus as an "illegal entity created in the occupied part of Cyprus by Turkey" reveals, once again, the manner in which the Greek Cypriots regard the Turkish Cypriot people, with whom they are supposed to be not only equal negotiating parties but also equal partners in a future federation, as envisaged by Security Council resolution 649 (1990). Your Excellency will appreciate that such continued slander against the Turkish Cypriot side causes great indignation amongst the Turkish Cypriot people and only reinforces our suspicion that the current mentality of the Greek Cypriot side continues to be utterly unprepared for any new political association with the Turkish Cypriots based on equality and mutual respect.

Secondly, I would like to remind the Greek Cypriot representative that his "call upon Turkey to return to the negotiating table" is both misdirected and irrelevant. Turkey is not a party to the Cyprus issue which is a question between the Turkish Cypriot and Greek Cypriot peoples. Had Mr. Eftychiou carefully read the text of Security Council resolution 649 (1990), to which he pays lip service, he would have observed that this resolution "calls upon the leaders of the two communities to pursue their efforts to reach freely a mutually acceptable solution providing for the establishment of a federation that will be bi-communal as regards the constitutional aspects and bi-zonal as regards the territorial aspects ..."

Furthermore, any call for a return to the negotiating table could only be directed at the Greek Cypriot side, which has a history of evading serious negotiations and preferring instead false propaganda. It is unfortunate that this continues to be the case, as is evident from Mr. Eftychiou's letter.

I should be grateful if this letter were circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under item 43, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Osman ERTUĞ
Representative of the
Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/22382
25 March 1991

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 22 MARCH 1991 FROM THE REPRESENTATIVES OF BANGLADESH, BULGARIA, CZECHOSLOVAKIA, DJIBOUTI, INDIA, JORDAN, LEBANON, POLAND, ROMANIA, SEYCHELLES, SRI LANKA, THE SUDAN, THE SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC, TUNISIA, MAURITANIA, PAKISTAN, THE PHILIPPINES, URUGUAY, VIET NAM, YEMEN AND YUGOSLAVIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

We have the honour to submit herewith a memorandum of 21 Member States confronted with special economic problems arising from the application of sanctions against Iraq pursuant to Security Council resolution 661 (1990) which addressed the Security Council under Article 50 of the Charter of the United Nations and on which the Security Council Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) concerning the situation between Iraq and Kuwait made recommendations for appropriate action.

We would be grateful if you would have this memorandum considered by the Security Council and circulated with the present letter as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) H.E. Mr. Mohammad MOHSIN
Permanent Representative of
Bangladesh

(Signed) H.E. Mr. Dimitar T. KOSTOV
Permanent Representative of
Bulgaria

(Signed) H.E. Mr. Eduard KUKAN
Permanent Representative of
Czechoslovakia

(Signed) H.E. Mr. Roble OLHAYE
Permanent Representative of
Djibouti

(Signed) H.E. Mr. C. R. GHAREKHAN
Permanent Representative of
India

(Signed) H.E. Mr. Abdullah SALAH
Permanent Representative of
Jordan

(Signed) H.E. Mr. Khalil MAKKAWI
Permanent Representative of
Lebanon

(Signed) H.E. Mr. M. OULD MOHAMED MAHMOUD
Permanent Representative of Mauritania

(Signed) H.E. Mr. Jamsheed MARKER
Permanent Representative of
Pakistan

(Signed) H.E. Mr. S. A. ORDOÑEZ
Permanent Representative of
the Philippines

(Signed) H.E. Mr. Stanislaw PAWLAK
Permanent Representative of
Poland

(Signed) H.E. Mr. A. D. MUNTEANU
Permanent Representative of
Romania

(Signed) H.E. Mr. M. M. MARENGO
Chargé d'affaires
Permanent Mission of the Republic
of Seychelles

(Signed) H.E. Dr. Stanley KALPAGÉ
Permanent Representative of
Sri Lanka

(Signed) H.E. Lt. Gen. (Ret.) Joseph LAGU
Permanent Representative of the
Sudan

(Signed) H.E. Mr. Dia-Allah EL-FATTAL
Permanent Representative of the
Syrian Arab Republic

(Signed) H.E. Mr. Ahmed GHEZAL
Permanent Representative of Tunisia

(Signed) H.E. Mr. R. PIRIZ BALLON
Permanent Representative of
Uruguay

(Signed) H.E. Mr. TRINH XUAN LANG
Permanent Representative of
Viet Nam

(Signed) H.E. Mr. A. S. AL-ASHTAL
Permanent Representative of Yemen

(Signed) H.E. Mr. D. SILOVIC
Permanent Representative of
Yugoslavia

Annex

MEMORANDUM

1. By resolution 669 (1990), the Security Council entrusted its Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) with the task of examining requests for assistance under the provisions of Article 50 of the Charter of the United Nations. It was the first time that a large number of States addressed the Security Council on the basis of this Article.

2. All the 21 States addressing the Security Council under Article 50 of the Charter emphasized their full adherence to the relevant Security Council resolutions relating to the Gulf crisis and their solidarity with the international community. They expressed their firm determination to continue to comply fully with the provisions of resolution 661 (1990), in spite of the grave economic, financial and commercial losses incurred as a result of implementation of sanctions, which are estimated at more than $US 30 billion.

3. The Security Council Committee considered the cases referred to it and by the recommendations adopted, launched individual appeals to all States and specialized agencies of the United Nations and international financial institutions to provide urgent assistance to the affected States in order to mitigate the adverse economic and social problems confronted by them.

4. The problems affecting these countries persist, and in certain respects have been aggravated, while the appeals launched pursuant to the recommendations of the Security Council Committee and addressed to all concerned by the Secretary-General, have not evoked responses commensurate with the urgent needs of the affected countries.

5. Assistance to the affected countries in accordance with Article 50 of the Charter would reaffirm international solidarity and unity.

6. The 21 States launch a collective appeal, particularly to all donor States, to respond urgently and effectively in providing assistance to the affected countries by allocating additional financial resources both through bilateral channels and by supporting the actions of the competent organs and specialized agencies of the United Nations system.

7. The 21 States most seriously affected believe that it is essential that all Member States, as well as the United Nations, the specialized agencies and other international organizations of the United Nations system, take all appropriate action to cooperate with them in the fields of trade, employment, economic assistance and other areas, in order to alleviate the difficult economic problems facing them.

8. The affected countries believe that, given the magnitude of the difficulties they face, the Security Council should give renewed attention to these problems with a view to finding quick and effective solutions.